

**Proclamation 7016 of July 31, 1997****To Implement an Accelerated Schedule of Duty  
Elimination Under the North American Free Trade  
Agreement**

*By the President of the United States of America*

*A Proclamation*

1. On December 17, 1992, the Governments of Canada, Mexico, and the United States of America entered into the North American Free Trade Agreement ("the NAFTA"). The NAFTA was approved by the Congress in section 101(a) of the North American Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act ("the NAFTA Implementation Act") (19 U.S.C. 3311(a)) and was implemented with respect to the United States by Proclamation 6641 of December 15, 1993.

2. Section 201(b) of the NAFTA Implementation Act (19 U.S.C. 3331(b)) authorizes the President, subject to the consultation and layover requirements of section 103(a) of the NAFTA Implementation Act (19 U.S.C. 3313(a)), to proclaim accelerated schedules for duty elimination that the United States may agree to with Mexico or Canada. Consistent with Article 302(3) of the NAFTA, I, through my duly empowered representative, on March 20, 1997, entered into an agreement with the Government of Canada and the Government of Mexico providing for an accelerated schedule of duty elimination for specific goods. Consultation and layover requirements of section 103(a) of the NAFTA Implementation Act with respect to such schedule of duty elimination have been satisfied.

3. Pursuant to section 201(b) of the NAFTA Implementation Act, I have determined that the modifications hereinafter proclaimed of duties on goods originating in the territory of a NAFTA party are necessary or appropriate to (i) maintain the general level of reciprocal and mutually advantageous concessions with respect to Canada and Mexico provided for by the NAFTA and (ii) to carry out the agreement with Canada and Mexico providing an accelerated schedule of duty elimination for specific goods.

4. Section 604 of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended (19 U.S.C. 2483) ("the Trade Act"), authorizes the President to embody in the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States ("the HTS") the substance of the relevant provisions of acts affecting import treatment, and actions thereunder, including the removal, modification, continuance, or imposition of any rate of duty or other import restriction.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, WILLIAM J. CLINTON, President of the United States of America, acting under the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the United States, including but not limited to section 201(b) of the NAFTA Implementation Act and section 604 of the Trade Act, do proclaim that:

(1) In order to provide for an accelerated schedule of duty elimination for specific goods, the tariff treatment set forth in the HTS for certain NAFTA originating goods is modified as provided in the Annex to this proclamation.

(2) Any provisions of previous proclamations and Executive orders that are inconsistent with the actions taken in this proclamation are superseded to the extent of such inconsistency.

(3) The amendments made to the HTS by the Annex to this proclamation shall be effective with respect to goods entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after July 1, 1997.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this thirty-first day of July, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and ninety-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-second.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

## Annex

MODIFICATIONS TO THE HARMONIZED TARIFF SCHEDULE  
OF THE UNITED STATES ("HTS") WITH RESPECT TO THE  
TARIFF TREATMENT OF CERTAIN GOODS ORIGINATING  
IN THE TERRITORY OF CANADA OR MEXICO

Section A. Effective with respect to goods of Canada under the terms of general note 12 of the tariff schedule that are entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after July 1, 1997, the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States ("HTS") is modified as follows:

(1). For subheadings 7901.12.10, 7901.12.50 and 9603.50.00, the Rates of Duty 1 Special subcolumn is modified by deleting the rate of duty and the "(CA)" following such rate and inserting "CA," in alphabetical order, in the parentheses following the "Free" rate of duty in such subcolumn.

(2). The following subheadings are inserted in numerical sequence in subchapter V of chapter 99 to the HTS. The subheadings are set forth in columnar format, and material in such columns are set forth in the columns of the HTS designated "Heading/Subheading", "Article Description", and "Rates of Duty 1 Special", respectively. Bracketed matter is included to assist in the understanding of proclaimed modifications.

[Goods of Canada....]		
9905.20.25	Tahini (provided for in subheading 2008.19.90).....	Free (CA)
9905.39.21	Polyethylene film coated with heat activated adhesive (provided for in subheading 3921.90.50).....	Free (CA)
9905.44.21	Venetian blinds of wood (provided for in subheading 4421.90.40).....	Free (CA)
9905.54.20	Elastomeric monofilaments of polyurethane (provided for in subheading 4404.10.80).....	Free (CA)
9905.56.04	Imitation catgut (provided for in subheading 5604.90).....	Free (CA)
9905.68.15	Briquettes for gas fuel barbecues (provided for in subheading 6815.99.40 or 6914.90.80)....	Free (CA)
9905.73.40	Screws and bolts, whether or not with their nuts or washers, for aircraft (provided for in subheading 7318.15.7508.90 or 8108.90.30).....	Free (CA)
9905.91.07	Appliance timers (provided for in heading 9107).....	Free (CA)
9905.91.14	Parts for appliance timers of heading 9107 (provided for in subheading 9114.90.30 or 9114.90.50).....	Free (CA)*

Section B. Effective with respect to goods of Mexico under the terms of general note 12 of the tariff schedule that are entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after July 1, 1997, the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States ("HTS") is modified as follows:

(1). For the following subheadings, the Rates of Duty 1 Special subcolumn is modified by deleting the staged rate of duty and the "(MX)" following such rate and by inserting "MX", in alphabetical order, in the parentheses following the "Free" rate of duty in such subcolumn.

2005.90.80	7901.12.10
2933.90.87	8536.50.80
5603.00.10	8714.91.90
5605.00.90	

Annex (continued)

Section B. (con.):

(2). The following subheadings are inserted in numerical sequence in subchapter VI of chapter 99 to the HTS. The subheadings are set forth in columnar format, and material in such columns are set forth in the columns of the HTS designated "Heading/Subheading", "Article Description", and "Rates of Duty 1 Special", respectively. Bracketed matter is included to assist in the understanding of proclaimed modifications.

(Goods of Mexico,....)		
*9906.29.33	Trimethoprim (provided for in subheading 2933.59.22).....	Free (MX)
9906.29.35	Sulfamethoxazol (provided for in subheading 2935.00.48).....	Free (MX)
9906.44.21	Venetian blinds of wood (provided for in subheading 4421.90.40).....	Free (MX)
9906.59.03	Woven fabrics of polypropylene, coated or laminated with plastics on one side only (provided for in subheading 5903.90.25).....	Free (MX)
9906.63.02	Towels of cotton, printed, other than terry toweling or similar terry fabrics (provided for in subheading 6302.91.00).....	Free (MX)
9906.73.18	Screws and bolts, whether or not with their nuts or washers, for aircraft (provided for in subheading 7318.15).....	Free (MX)*

Proclamation 7017 of August 19, 1997

Women's Equality Day, 1997

*By the President of the United States of America*  
*A Proclamation*

Each year, on Women's Equality Day, we reflect on how far we have traveled on our journey to make America live up to the ideals of justice and equality articulated so powerfully in the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, and the Bill of Rights. Few constitutional amendments have affected that progress more profoundly than the 19th, which guarantees American women the right to vote.

Looking back from today's vantage point, where women hold positions of authority and responsibility at almost every level of government, it is hard to imagine that, for almost a century and a half, women were barred from exercising the most fundamental right of every democracy. There are women still living among us who can remember a time when they were prevented, by law, from having a role in shaping the destiny of their country and the impact of government on their own and their families' lives. But thanks to women and men of extraordinary courage and conviction, who waged for years a determined campaign for women's suffrage, the 19th Amendment was ratified in August of 1920 and opened the door for generations of American women to add their vision and voices to our national discourse.

This year, we mark another milestone in the life of our democracy: the 25th anniversary of the enactment of Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972. Title IX, building on the spirit of the 19th Amendment, prohibits discrimination against women in education and sports programs. For a quarter-century, it has enabled American girls and women